

THE DAILY BEE.

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E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

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Sworn Statement of Circulation.
State of Nebraska, ss. I, J. H. Tschick, County of Douglas, do hereby certify that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of November, 1888, was as follows:
Sunday, Nov. 26, 1888, 14,000
Monday, Nov. 27, 1888, 14,000
Tuesday, Nov. 28, 1888, 14,000
Wednesday, Nov. 29, 1888, 14,000
Thursday, Nov. 30, 1888, 14,000
Friday, Nov. 1, 1889, 14,000
Saturday, Dec. 1, 1888, 14,000
Average, 14,000

Sworn to before me and subscribed to by me this 1st day of December, A. D. 1888, at Omaha, Nebraska.
J. H. Tschick, Notary Public.

If it was not altogether a fair election, it was decidedly a fair day.

There is said to be a corner in rails. Somebody should take the trust down a peg or two.

Come west or woo, Omaha is safe so long as the woman suffragists have tied us to their apron strings.

The way Jim Creighton's cohorts and Hugh Murphy's brigades worked the polls brought the flush to every honest man's face.

SOMETHING must have been the matter with Mr. Cleveland's Thanksgiving turkey. There is a taste of gall in his message.

The bums and repeaters crowded the polls from the time they were opened. That was part of the plan to keep law-abiding citizens from casting their votes.

The state of New York has begun its formal prosecution of the sugar trust. Now let us see if New York honestly intends to punish the illegal combinations.

JAY GOULD gives warning that he will take a hand in the railroad war if an amicable settlement is not soon reached. There is evidently blood in his eye.

The "golden gate special" not only marks an epoch and a triumph in western railroading, but it will undoubtedly revolutionize travel between the east and the west.

The announcement that Mr. Blaine has decided to take up his residence in Washington, was to be expected. Mr. Blaine will undoubtedly figure prominently during the next four years.

It is proposed to establish a naval militia for the United States by appropriate legislation through congress. This might prove a bonanza for Nebraska. A naval militia has been a long-felt want.

The Washington wisecracks have taken the trouble to put up on the sign board a list of five senatorial candidates to dispute the Manderson succession. But then it must be remembered that Washington is fifteen hundred miles away from Nebraska.

HOWEVER satisfactory the transcontinental association may have arranged a schedule of freight rates from New York to the Pacific coast, an unjust discrimination was made against Omaha and Kansas City in favor of Chicago. The rates on packing house products from Missouri river points to the Pacific were fixed the same as from Chicago, although those points are five hundred miles nearer California. On this ground the railroads of the west would be justified in refusing to abide by the schedule recommended.

The annual report of the Iowa railway commission deprecates the fact that the rates and the efforts of the commission to serve the business interests of the state were dragged into the politics of Iowa. It is notorious that in the recent election the rates fixed by the commission were made the claim for the support or the rejection of candidates. This was due to the railroads, which made political capital out of the action of the board. A state railway commission in its nature cannot be a political or a partisan body. It is to all intent and purpose a court of appeals, a board of arbitration, where the question of rates should be treated equitably and judicially for the protection of both the railroads and the shippers.

The remarkable falling off in bank clearings for the week ending December 1 in Omaha as well as in the leading commercial centers of the country as compared with the corresponding week of last year is curiously explained. It is all due to the Thanksgiving holiday falling on the 25th of November, while last year it occurred on the 24th. A glance at the clearing records of 1887 will show that for the week on which the Thanksgiving holiday occurred there was likewise a decrease as compared with the corresponding week of 1886. It would seem, therefore, that the suspension of business in general for one day out of six causes a considerable decrease in the volume of business for that week.

OUTLOOK FOR THE TERRITORIES.

A convention representing the people of North Dakota will assemble at Jamestown to-day. The object is to take action for advancing the cause of statehood, and it is expected that the convention will express the sentiment of the people of North Dakota on the question of division. Indeed, there is nothing it may do more important than this, for there appears to be remarkable obtuseness on that point among eastern members of congress, republicans as well as democrats. It is said that they recall the vote of two years ago, when North Dakota gave a majority against division, and seem unwilling to be persuaded that the motives which dictated that opposition have since been eliminated. Hence the importance of a clear expression by the Jamestown convention on the question of division, and no doubt is entertained as to what that expression will be. North Dakota is as heartily in favor of division and opposed to the democratic one-state scheme, if all trustworthy information is not at fault, as South Dakota. It is most important, however, for the moral effect upon congress and public opinion, that her people should make formal declaration of this fact, and this it is expected will be done by the Jamestown convention.

Meanwhile those in Washington most deeply interested in the question of the admission of the territories do not regard the outlook for anything being done this winter as at all promising. The situation is complicated. Springer's omnibus bill, providing for the admission of Dakota as a whole, Washington, Montana and New Mexico, is pending in the house. The bill of Senator Platt, to admit South and central North Dakota, which was passed by the senate, is also in the house. Enabling acts for Washington, Montana and North Dakota are pending in the senate, the first named territory ahead and blocking progress by reason of the proposed annexation of the Idaho panhandle. Intelligent opinion is that the only one of these that has a glimmer of a chance of becoming a law this winter is the omnibus, or four-state bill, with the Platt bill incorporated as an amendment.

So far as there has been any expression of democratic sentiment in Washington on the territorial question it is found to still favor the admission of Dakota as one state and the inclusion of New Mexico with the other territories which it is proposed to admit. Mr. Springer, the chairman of the house committee on territories, insists upon his program, and as we noted some days ago Mr. Randall would enlarge it by including Utah. There is very little probability that the senate will consent to the admission of New Mexico, for while that territory has the necessary population, much of it is not of a character to be entrusted with statehood. Utah is of course out of the question, but it is not probable that the suggestion of Mr. Randall will be favorably regarded by any considerable number of democrats. It is clear that so far as the party in control of the house is concerned political considerations are still potent in determining their attitude on this question, and if anything is done at the present session it will be brought about by concessions on the part of the senate. The demand for concessions, however, may be greater than can be justly complied with.

It is expected that the Jamestown convention will be productive of good results, and if it accomplish nothing more than to convince congress that the people of Dakota are in favor of division, it will be of great service. But there will need to be a greater pressure brought at Washington than can proceed from a single convention, and the suggestion that the territories named for admission send delegates to the national capital to act together in furthering their demand for statehood is worthy of serious consideration by the people of these territories. The agitation must be vigorously maintained. Meantime there are conditions propitious to statehood, which all these territories must comply with, and they should lose no time in doing so. Otherwise even an extra session of the next congress might avail them nothing.

THE TREASURY REPORT.

The most important statistics contained in the annual report of the secretary of the treasury, which was laid before congress yesterday, were anticipated by the report of the treasurer of the United States and the synopsis embraced in the president's message. It may be worth while to repeat, however, that for the fiscal year 1888 the ordinary revenues of the government exceeded the ordinary expenditures to the amount, in round numbers, of one hundred and nineteen million dollars. Of this actual surplus eighty-three millions were applied to various purposes, including the purchase of bonds for the sinking fund, leaving a balance as surplus at the end of the fiscal year, June 30, of a fraction over thirty-six million dollars. The estimates for the current fiscal year contemplate a surplus applicable to the purchase of bonds of one hundred and four million dollars. With the present excess of revenue over expenditures maintained the government would be enabled to redeem in advance of maturity all of the four-and-a-half and four-percent bonds outstanding, and make a saving to the treasury thereby, but the secretary shows that there would be a very considerable loss to the people. Moreover, a settled policy of maintaining excessive tend to advance the premium, so that in the east the government would have to pay nearly the whole of the interest which will accrue upon the public debt. In the opinion of the secretary, which will be very generally acquiesced in, "to continue taxation with no other use for its proceeds than such an investment is a cruel waste of the people's money." Such a policy could have the approval only of the bondholders.

The secretary travels over the well-trodden ground regarding a reduction of taxation, presenting nothing new

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Dettings.
A new hotel has been opened at Union, Cass county.
The officers of Dawes county have just moved into the new court house.
A Nebraska City girl turned in a fire alarm Saturday morning and called for the department. He now languishes in the city jail.
The verdict in the case of David Phillips, convicted of forgery, has been set aside by Judge Norval and a new trial granted.
The teacher of a district school in Lincoln county is in trouble with the superintendent because a dance was held in the school house the other night.
Huffman, Holbrook's pedestrian, was last night after the first day of the big six-day walk in New York, and is probably tramping back to Nebraska by this time.
The farmers in the vicinity of Tobias have subscribed \$4,000 to erect an elevator and handle their own grain. There are seventy-five men in the new corporation.
The building of a new school at Beatrice will be ready for occupancy in about two weeks, when forty more children will be received as inmates.
From January 1 to November 30 the North Platte and office received 2,319 entries under the homestead, pre-emption and timber culture laws. During the same period the Sidney office received 1,741 entries.

There is sadness in the Butts family at Kearney over the loss of a pet goat, which has been appropriated by some villain with the fear of the law before his eyes. The goat's butts are much missed by the Butts boys.
So many weddings are occurring at Greeley Center that the surplus of unmarried young people has been driven to the city. A move is on foot among the mothers to keep their daughters in short dresses for the purpose of deception.
A peculiar accident occurred at Osceola Thanksgiving Day, which resulted in the death of a young man. The victim, who was one mile south of town, had a large water tank up on edge repairing it, and having completed the job, he stepped down. A sudden gust of wind blew it over his head, and he was killed instantly.
A great time is reported from Salem, where "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was produced one evening last week. Just at the point where Uncle Tom is on his death bed, and a magnificent tableau of little Eva seen in the background under the glow of red fire, the 2x4, that supported the curtain, broke, and curtains and scenery came crashing down. A piece of the scuttling truck Uncle Tom on the head and brought him suddenly to the floor. The building audience observed that her skin was not black, and it was then that they felt the full force of the deception. The Lincoln, a prominent citizen, carried the party back to the scene, and John Hammons, the editor, was bearing away the Yankee spinster who had fainted, when a crowd of young men, who were in the pants and his burden. It is said to be the best show ever given in Salem.

CHEAP BEEF.

In spite of the assertions made by St. Louis cattlemen at the recent investigation it appears that the result of the Chicago manipulations has really been to cheapen meat to the consumer. Reports from eastern cities show that whilst there is a slight increase in tenderloins and choice roasting joints there is a material decrease in the rates for the other parts of the beef. There had been, prior to the appointment of a congressional committee, many wild statements in many papers about the wrong done to the consumer all over the states by the unscrupulous ring that bought range beef cheap and sold it dear. The last half of the accusation is undoubtedly false. But it is possible that the other half is well founded. It is logical enough that a combination that has driven all other purchasers out of the field of competition would fix prices to suit itself, and would recoup itself for its fair dealing to the consumer by unfair treatment of the producer. There has been a tendency towards such a solution of the problem of getting rich fast without using the consideration of the public. It may well be that the price which the producer receives for his range beef affords him only a bare subsistence and leaves a margin of millions for the combine. Unfortunately in an era when there is a rage for low prices amounting almost to frenzy, such a system evokes an indignation on the part of the public, which is more than satisfied with the present state of things.

But we must remind our readers that any departure from justice cannot be winked at without subsequent suffering. Nemesis dogs the footsteps of an unjust public no less than of an unjust man. It is essential to the well-being of the great northwest, the true range country, that the profits of the range should be divided as widely as possible. We may see in the present condition of France the evils of a system which permits the concentration of wealth in a few hands. Money gained by the accumulation in a single hand of business that should have been shared among many is almost invariably abused, not used. It is used for investment and re-investment, and each fresh outlay is not the conquest of wild lands, and the creation of new cities, but the adoption of processes by which articles can be produced at less cost, at the expense of labor. At present we point with pride to our colossal canning establishments, but if we understood them better we might view them with alarm. It is not just that Phil Armour should squeeze millions out of the cattle men of the ranges, and it is not safe to allow him to do it. We may have to resort to the Athenian oyster shell some day.

Eight years ago California had a population of about eight hundred and sixty thousand, while curiously enough Nebraska had a population of about half that number. Basing the present population of California on the vote cast at the late presidential election, its people number one million three hundred thousand. The present population of Nebraska, instead of being six hundred and fifty thousand, one-half of California's, numbers one million one hundred thousand as estimated by the votes cast on November 6. This certainly would indicate that Nebraska has not only outstripped California in population during the past eight years, but is likely to pass the golden state within a very short time.

The Humane society, which met last night, deserves encouragement. Its theory upon which it was organized cannot be put into practice except by the co-operation of good citizens, and if not practiced it can accomplish nothing.

A Jarring Sound.

"Grand Army democrats" and "Grand Army republicans" has a jarring sound. They all were the same uniform when they went to the front and when they came back. They all followed the same flag and fought for the same union. Wouldn't it be better to sink politics and stick to the patriotic essentials upon which they all agreed?

The Difference.

Bobby: "Pa, what's the difference between a campaign fund and a corruption fund?"
Father: "There's a mighty big difference. A campaign fund is what our party spends. A corruption fund is what the other party uses."

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LA LANI AND HIS CONTRACT.

Work and Materials Required in Laying Out the Capitol Grounds.
TEXT OF THE SPECIFICATIONS.
How the Plans of the Architect Are Being Executed By the Contractor—Lincoln News and Gossip.

LINCOLN, Dec. 4.

The following are the specifications of work and materials required in the laying out of the grounds and building terrace, etc., of the state house of Lincoln, Neb., according to the plans made by William H. Wilcox, architect, and subject to his superintendent.

The grounds to be taken in their present condition. All grading and all digging and filling to be done to make all portions suit perfectly the drawings and to conform to the levels shown thereon. Carefully and properly remove all trees in the way of the contemplated improvements and replant properly the trees so removed, at such points as shall be required by the architect. No trees to be left standing within three feet of any walk or driveway. All trees removed to be headed in and trimmed before removal, and all roots of same to be well covered and cut off at least six feet from the soil. During the transplanting and after properly filling in the soil around each, the roots to be covered with straw for a month. Carefully scrape or remove the soil from such portions of the grounds designated by the architect as may be required to be leveled, if not sufficient amount can be obtained from the portions so designated the contractor to bring in black soil from beyond the grounds. Where the soil is to be brought from within the premises, the whole to be carefully and properly graded, deeply spaded, raked level and seeded with best blue grass seed, and then rolled smooth. Such portions as are marked "lawn" on the plans.

Sodding—All the slopes of the terraces to be properly sodded with good blue grass sod, at least three inches thick, laid firm and true. Sod along each driveway the entire width, close up to the curbs with sod, as above described, said sodding not to be less than twenty-four inches wide and three inches thick.

Building work—The walls of the terraces to be built of good building stone with sufficient of leaders, laid up in cement and lime mortar, in such proportions as the architect may determine. The whole of the work to be done in the most workmanlike manner, and commenced upon footing courses, as shown upon drawings. Do all excavating and masonry work in a workmanlike manner. The walls to be battered on the outside and the top of the wall, covered with a layer of Portland cement, three-fourths inch thick, and perfectly level to receive the balustrading, etc.

Cut Stone—All the balustrading, copings, pedestals, blocks, etc., to be cut of good limestone corresponding with the cut stone of the state house (except where marked gray granite) and to be cut with the care and finish of the best work. All cut stones, all steps of red sandstone, all stone work to be free of all blemishes, whatever and thoroughly planed and cleaned down to completion, all to be rubbed work except where otherwise marked upon details. Thoroughly dovel and anchor all cut stone and masonry work in a workmanlike manner, and fitting required by the architect; cut in neat and clean manner channels to receive the rubble work and cut stone work of coping, the putting to be as follows: The coping deep. The steps to terraces to be scribed or let into the buttresses at each end. All steps to have rounded edges. Posts and rails, where marked, to be of good quality, the best granite, subject to approval of the architect.

Paving—The pavements of terraces and walks throughout, both inside the grounds and all around the outside on the four streets, to be of rubbed red sandstone one and one-half inches thick, laid up on foundation of 6 inches clean, coarse sand. After the filling has been well rammed solid up to the level of top of rubble coping, the terraces, then the same to be laid up on course of six inches of sand before the pavement is laid. After the pavement blocks of stone are laid perfectly true, the whole to be run with liquid Portland cement, well worked into all joints and then the entire surface covered with water and kept for three days upon all pavements, after removal of planking the surface cement to be cleaned off and all the stone work thoroughly rubbed and cleaned down to completion. Do all curbing and back-packing to fit steps, balustrading, blocks, pedestals, etc. Whenever red sandstone is called for, it is to be of good quality, the best granite, subject to approval of the architect, is equally as good.

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Note—Contractors will state in their bids for the above work the additional price for the work to be done in the laying out of the grounds and building terrace, etc., of the state house of Lincoln, Neb., according to the plans made by William H. Wilcox, architect, and subject to his superintendent.

It will be seen by the foregoing specifications that the work contemplated by the architect and superintendent, Mr. Wilcox, on the Capitol grounds was not only to be durable but also to be beautiful. The work to be done by the contractor was not only to be durable but also to be beautiful. The work to be done by the contractor was not only to be durable but also to be beautiful.

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LA LANI AND HIS CONTRACT.

Work and Materials Required in Laying Out the Capitol Grounds.
TEXT OF THE SPECIFICATIONS.
How the Plans of the Architect Are Being Executed By the Contractor—Lincoln News and Gossip.

LINCOLN, Dec. 4.

The following are the specifications of work and materials required in the laying out of the grounds and building terrace, etc., of the state house of Lincoln, Neb., according to the plans made by William H. Wilcox, architect, and subject to his superintendent.

The grounds to be taken in their present condition. All grading and all digging and filling to be done to make all portions suit perfectly the drawings and to conform to the levels shown thereon. Carefully and properly remove all trees in the way of the contemplated improvements and replant properly the trees so removed, at such points as shall be required by the architect. No trees to be left standing within three feet of any walk or driveway. All trees removed to be headed in and trimmed before removal, and all roots of same to be well covered and cut off at least six feet from the soil. During the transplanting and after properly filling in the soil around each, the roots to be covered with straw for a month. Carefully scrape or remove the soil from such portions of the grounds designated by the architect as may be required to be leveled, if not sufficient amount can be obtained from the portions so designated the contractor to bring in black soil from beyond the grounds. Where the soil is to be brought from within the premises, the whole to be carefully and properly graded, deeply spaded, raked level and seeded with best blue grass seed, and then rolled smooth. Such portions as are marked "lawn" on the plans.

Sodding—All the slopes of the terraces to be properly sodded with good blue grass sod, at least three inches thick, laid firm and true. Sod along each driveway the entire width, close up to the curbs with sod, as above described, said sodding not to be less than twenty-four inches wide and three inches thick.

Building work—The walls of the terraces to be built of good building stone with sufficient of leaders, laid up in cement and lime mortar, in such proportions as the architect may determine. The whole of the work to be done in the most workmanlike manner, and commenced upon footing courses, as shown upon drawings. Do all excavating and masonry work in a workmanlike manner. The walls to be battered on the outside and the top of the wall, covered with a layer of Portland cement, three-fourths inch thick, and perfectly level to receive the balustrading, etc.

Cut Stone—All the balustrading, copings, pedestals, blocks, etc., to be cut of good limestone corresponding with the cut stone of the state house (except where marked gray granite) and to be cut with the care and finish of the best work. All cut stones, all steps of red sandstone, all stone work to be free of all blemishes, whatever and thoroughly planed and cleaned down to completion, all to be rubbed